World Alliance News Letter

VOL. XXII, No. 4 APRIL, 1946

Unity—The Need of the Hour

The most urgent need of the world today is the maintenance of the unity of the United Nations—especially of the Big Three. Recently we witnessed the deterioration, almost to the danger point, of the relations of Great Britain, Russia, and America. Here was a clear warning of how vital it is to hold the United Nations together.

Too much agony has gone into the United Nations organization to let it die. The United Nations is not a creation of a moment, not even a development since Dumbarton Oaks or San Francisco. It goes back through the years to conferences at Quebec, Casablanca, Moscow, Teheran, Yalta; to the great meetings at Hot Springs and Atlantic City, Bretton Woods and Montreal, Chicago and London; to the vision of a man like Franklin Delano Roosevelt; to the military unity so painfully achieved during '42 and '43; to the common cause symbolized by Lend-Lease; to the courageous and stalwart who, in the 30's, knew that the attacks on Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, and Czechoslovakia, called for a united front of democratic forces to defeat fascism; back to a generation ago when men first saw the need for collective security and tried, even if but falteringly, to incorporate it into the League of Nations; as far back indeed as the Christian fathers and Hebrew prophets who spoke centuries ago of One World. Too much blood has been spilled, too much treasure has been lost, too much aching of the heart has been suffered to permit the United Nations to fall apart.

When Russian actions appear obstructionist and bellicose and when our own opposition to Russian tactics seems to the Soviets incredible, stubborn and perverse, we need a double measure of the vision and tenacity, self-sacrifice and devotion which have been called forth by the last quarter of a century's struggle for peace. Today we cannot trust to easy solutions. Every means available must be tried to keep the nations united, no matter how arduous or distasteful those means may be. Disputes and conflicts should not be referred solely to the Security Council, although that agency must certainly be used. They are not matters for the Big Three alone to solve, although such an expedient may be wise in a crucial hour. Both methods along with direct diplomatic negotiations will contribute to a solution.

Have we Americans done all we can to create amity with Russia? Have we really gone the second mile and turned the other cheek? We did not help our relations with Russia when, for weeks on end, we had no ambassador in Moscow while our ambassador-designate to Russia was being briefed in this country. We contributed little when the application for a Russian loan was lost in departmental files in Washington. Nor when, under State Department auspices, we announced as established facts, despite the incompleteness of reports which savored of rumor, that there was great "danger" of Russian troop movements in Iran. Nor in our opinion did we help when we provided a forum in Fulton, Missouri for Mr. Churchill to call for an Anglo-American fraternal association against Soviet Russia, and thus in effect to offer a choice between war and peace. Pointing to these flaws in our own behavior does not in the slightest clear the Russians of misbehavior, but self-knowledge aids in understanding the claims of another.

The deterioration in Big Three relations was due in no small measure to our own lack of policy, which resulted in a confusion of what little policy we had. When we adopted a firm and forthright attitude, based upon a definite policy, solutions were found and the tensions were eased. America must assume the moral leadership and adopt forthright policies completely in accord with the responsibilities which membership in the United Nations entails.

Here is a job for the churches. What other institution in society is so well endowed to create that understanding? By tradition and by its message the church has been given a mandate to achieve that.

The three major faiths of America can contribute enormously to a solution of what seems to be an impasse. As Jews prepare for Passover, their festival of freedom, and Christians approach Easter during these soul-searching days of Lent, so that purged of evil they may commemorate the triumph of light over darkness, of springtide over the winter of life, the season is at hand when these religious insights may play a part in the creation of a better world.

Each of us—Catholic, Jew, or Protestant—must undergo in this season a flagellation of the spirit, a cleansing of the heart and mind. Only thus may we know the grace of picking first the beam from our own eye before we take the mote from our brother's eye. Such religious emotions may play only a small part in the creation of the unity essential among the nations today; but that small contribution, when cast upon the scales, may throw the balance in favor of world organization and a peace of justice and durability.

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Federal Council Meets in Columbus

Dr. Carl Hermann Voss describes the recent meetings of the Federal Council which he attended as a fraternal delegate on behalf of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance:

Early in March the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America met in special session at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel in Columbus, Ohio, March 5th, 6th, and 7th. A number of forthright, courageous resolutions dealt with the Protestant churches' concern with foreign relief, community tensions, world order, evangelism, and post-war problems. Five hundred church leaders, representing twenty-five major denominations, met to hear and discuss the reports.

The Commission On A Just and Durable Peace met on Monday, March 4th, preceding the three day Federal Council sessions to discuss the Report on World Order which was later read to the Federal Council delegates by the chairman of the Commission, Mr. John Foster Dulles. Important excerpts of this report are quoted on page three of the *News Letter.*

Report on Atomic Energy

A special commission of twenty church leaders, headed by Professor Robert L. Calhoun of Yale Divinity School, chairman, and Professor John C. Bennett, Union Theological Seminary, secretary, submitted a report on atomic warfare in which they painted a forbidding picture of a world threatened by the destructive forces of atomic energy, torn by the rivalries of nation and race, and face to face with the moral collapse caused by the devastation of war. The report condemned the use of atomic bombs against the Japanese and the saturation bombing of German cities, deplored the "irresponsible bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," and proposed the rebuilding of those two cities as a token of repentance, and suggested that the churches of the United States provide special aid for the survivors of "the two murdered cities." The American Government was urged to allay distrust concerning the use of atomic bombs in its possession. Our nation, the report said, should give assurance that it will never be the first to utilize atomic bombs in any future war and to curtail the manufacture of them until effective international controls were developed. The report, bound to arouse spirited discussion if not also keen controversy, was referred to the business committee for further consideration.

Brigadier-General David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, addressed the delegates at a dinner meeting and declared that atomic energy was "life or death," for it could be used to "improve or destroy civilization." He emphasized the role of the churches in safeguarding the values which the irresponsible use of science could quickly destroy.

Address by President Truman

President Harry S. Truman came to Columbus directly from the convocation in honor of Mr. Churchill at Westminster College in Missouri. Mr. Truman, addressing the Council in a nationwide radio broadcast, noted that mankind stands today in the doorway of destruction or on the threshold of the greatest age in history. Only through a moral and spiritual awakening, he warned, can the world be saved from disaster. Mr. Truman observed: "As among men, so among nations, nothing will do more to maintain the peace of the world than the rigorous application of . . . of our religion."

The President noted the part played by religion in the creation of the Charter of the United Nations. "We have tried," he remarked, "to write into the Charter of the United Nations the essence of religion, the end of aggression, the maintenance of peace, the promotion of social justice and individual rights and freedoms, the substitutions of reason and justice for tyranny and war, the protection of the small and the weak nations—by these principles the United Nations have laid the framework of the Charter on the sound rock of religious principles."

The President affirmed the intention of the United States to support, defend, expand and perfect the Charter. The same purpose on the part of the other United Nations is expected, he said. But unity is broader even than that:

> In the crisis of global war the common peoples of all the world became bound together in a great fraternity. It was dedicated to resistance against aggression and determination to overcome the tyrants and dictators who sought to enslave. The resources of all the United Nations were pooled into one fund of power. Weapons, supplies, ammunitions, equipment, ships, food—the wealth and manpower of each were dedicated to the common good of all.
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> Now that victory has come, that has stopped. But throughout the world there are now millions and millions of men, women, and children who still look to the rich and powerful nations of the world for help. Principally they look to the people of the United States for help. They look to you for help. Not help to fight an enemy, nor help for luxuries and extravagances—but just help to keep themselves alive, help in the form of food and clothing, the barest necessities of life. Of course we cannot feed them all. But we can go a long way toward doing it if you want to cooperate and do it.

"Let The Church Be The Church"

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council, said that the Christian gospel could not be identified with any economic order, be that order Capitalist, Communist, or Socialist. "Let the church be the church" he pleaded, "and let teaching so transform the social order that brotherhood comes alive and justice reigns."

"The Churches And World Order"

At the Columbus meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America a significant report on "The Churches and World Order" was adopted from which the following excerpts have been taken:

The people of the earth now have a new opportunity, under the providence of God, to bring in an order of brotherhood, freedom, and justice. Such an order is the moral essential to enduring peace. To the creation of this order, the churches of Christ are committed by their origin, their history and practice, and the very nature of their faith.

The time is short. Even now, before the dust and rubble of the Second World War have been swept away, new and more powerful weapons of destruction are being forged in the workshops and laboratories of the nations. A world of fear, hatred, cruelty, misery, and violent death is closing in on the prospect of a world of fellowship and love.

Our dedication, therefore is to the progressive realization of the dignity and worth of man in every area of life—political, economic, social, and religious; to the world-wide achievement of man's individual freedom, under God, to think, to believe, and to act responsibly according to the dictates of his own conscience. This, we believe, is indispensable if God's will for man is to be fulfilled.

Men Faced by Hope and Despair

Men are torn by alternating moods of hope and despair. They see hope in the Charter of the United Nations; in the knowledge that, through it, our own and other Governments may erect the political, social, and economic framework of a new world order; that, by collective effort, the nations are endeavoring to remove the causes of war. They see hope in that there is more widespread recognition that men have basic rights and should have fundamental freedoms. They see hope in the growing conviction that peoples, not free, must be helped to self-government. They see hope in the knowledge that science can, if we so determine it, lighten the burdens of ignorance, disease, and poverty and thus relieve the tensions which conduce to war.

They are tempted to despair as they face the possibility that the misuse of atomic power will make a shambles of our civilization. Before the weapons of the war have cooled, an armament race has begun among the nations. Terms contrary to the Atlantic Charter and the declaration of the United Nations are being imposed upon defeated peoples. And the great powers, who recently were bound together by a singleness of purpose, are dangerously divided.

Whether what man hopes for will prevail over what leads him will depend upon which of two sources the great powers choose. The one course is competition for new weapons, strategic bases, and spheres of economic and political influence. The other is the organization of peace through international cooperation.

Achievements of the Charter

The charter of the United Nations expresses, in considerable measure, the principles of justice and mutuality to which, as Christians, we are committed. The General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Economic and Social Council have been established.

We pray that God will grant our leaders wisdom and power to invest the charter with healing qualities of reconciliation and good will.

We are gratified that the Commission on Human Rights has now been established. We support the recommendation laid before the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations that the Commission on Human Rights shall direct its labors towards such objectives as (A) the formulation of an international bill of rights; (B) the formulation or recommendations for international declarations from Governments on such matters as civil liberties, status of women, freedom of languages; (C) the protection of minorities; (D) the prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language, or religion; (E) any matters within the field of human rights considered likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.

All but one of the states administering territory under League of Nations mandate have already declared their intention promptly to negotiate trust agreements. Some of these agreements are now in process of negotiation. This is the first and necessary step toward the creation of the trusteeship council provided for in the Charter.

Membership Urged for all Nations

Membership in the United Nations is open to "all peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out their obligations." Christians whose faith embraces the conception of one humanity under God must labor for the day when all states shall be members of the world organization. We therefore urge that all applications for membership by neutral and former enemy states be given prompt and sympathetic consideration.

If the powers are to live together as a family of nations, economic cooperation and mutual aid must transcend the traditional international struggle for one-way economic advantage. A coordinating world economy is needed to overcome the economic causes of conflict and to meet the Christian responsibility for mutual helpfulness.

Knowing that with God all things are possible, let us act boldly and confidently for a world order based on brotherhood, freedom, and justice.

The London Meeting of the UNO in Retrospect

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Dexter, representing the Church Peace Union at the United Nations sessions in London, made these observations in a recent letter:

Indeed the record is impressive and bears testimony both to the excellence of the preparatory work and to the determination of the delegates. A large part of the time, inevitably, was devoted to organization; the Security Council and the Social and Economic Council were established and began work, and the Court also was set up. But besides these and other matters of structure, progress was made in dealing with the problem of atomic energy, UNRRA, the world food situation, care of refugees, and relations with Spain. Most important of all, what had been only a blueprint became a living organism.

To say that the Security Council "began work" is an understatement. No one would have believed that at this stage it could grapple with such thorny problems as Iran, Greece, Indonesia, and Syria and Lebanon. In fact, it tackled these problems courageously. The frank discussions which resulted have done good, even although in some cases no formal recommendation could be agreed on.

Plans for Trusteeship Council

Although the Trusteeship Council is not yet set up, it soon will be; and the principles upon which it will rest are now generally accepted—principles almost as far ahead of the League idea of mandates as that was ahead of the old colonial system. Again, recognition is now general that prosperity as well as peace is indivisible, and that political peace demands a far closer approximation toward social justice. There has been progress also in the degree to which states understand the obligations of membership. Great Britain is not alone in promising, in the words of Mr. Atlee, that support of the United Nations shall be "the overriding factor of foreign policy." While it would be naive to suppose that all governments have come to this position, or that those which have done so will always understand "support of the United Nations" in the same terms, nevertheless this development gives grounds for hope.

Relations With Soviet Union

Encouraging as the inaugural meetings of UNO were in many respects, they highlighted the difficulty which the Soviet Union and the non-communist countries have in understanding each other. The mental gulf have in understanding each other. There is no reason to doubt the Russian desire to make UNO a success. The difficulty lies in finding a common standard of what would constitute success. There are two schools of thought. One would sacrifice everything to good relations. The other, which is growing, believes that the only hope lies in firmness, for the Russians respect strength and despise anything that looks like weakness.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, leading member of the United States delegation to the United Nations gathered in London, reported to the Senate on February 27th:

Let's put this big entry in the credit ledger. When we look at London and at the first General Assembly of the United Nations, let's remember that its organizational phase was a phenomenal success and a vigorous omen of hope for the tolerant cooperations which are the lifeblood of this adventure in behalf of the collective security for which men and women pray, in a hundred different tongues, at the war-scarred hearthstones of the world.

Let's remember that it initiated the joint studies which should lead to the international control of atomic energy, on a basis requiring adequate and dependable security and inspection arrangements as a mandate prerequisite to any disclosures. This is the way to save civilization from the use of atomic energy as a lethal curse of humankind.

New Hopes for Freedom

Let's remember that this General Assembly—this vocal conscience of the earth—unanimously offered new hope to dependent peoples everywhere through the expression of our mutual purpose to encourage their self-government.

Let's remember that it pledged itself to encourage a world-wide free press through instrumentalities to be created at its next session in September. Blackouts and iron curtains are not the insignia of liberty nor the trade-marks of peace.

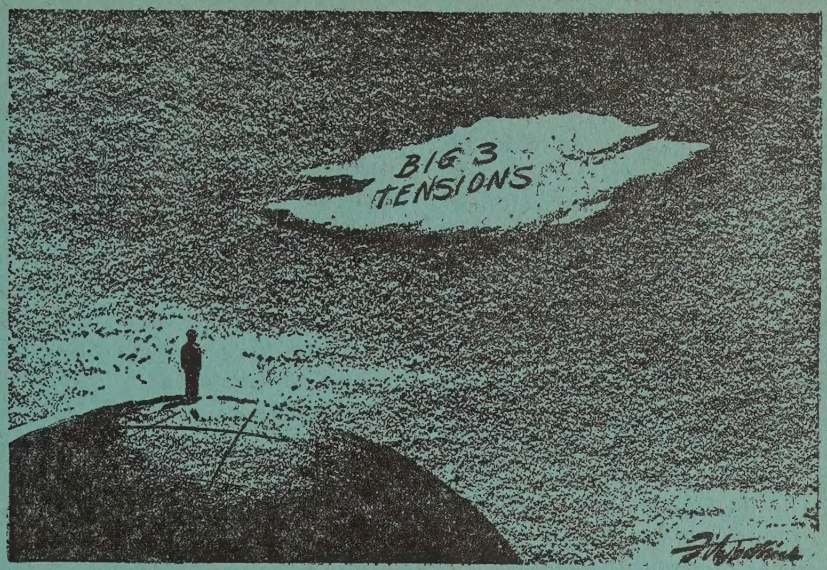
Let's remember that this General Assembly encouraged the hopes of war refugees—the pathetic derelicts of recent conflict—by refusing, on a decisive roll call, to sanction their involuntary repatriation.

Let's remember, that this General Assembly has now put itself in full position to proceed hereafter to implement dynamic Article 14 of the Charter. This means that it can recommend the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or to infringe upon equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

Open Diplomacy

Here, words—which would have been fighting words in other days—were the substitutes for guns and swords. Here the frankest imaginable discussions were taking place—eye to eye—cheek to jowl. Here the contestants shook hands at the termination of the jousts. Here there was a clear verdict rendered on the facts by the member nations sitting in their judgment seats, as each representative spoke into the record. It was the "open diplomacy openly arrived at" of which men heretofore have dreamed in vain. It was epoch in the hopes of mankind. Let's put that in the credit ledger!

FOCUS > *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



A CLOUD NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND —Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

On Understanding One Another

"I am convinced that there is no reason for war between any of the great powers. Their present power relationships and interests are such that none need or should feel insecure in relation to the others as long as each faithfully observes the purposes and principles of the Charter." JAMES F. BYRNES, *U. S. Sec'y of State*

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The churches have one task above all others, that of reconciliation. To create understanding among the nations has always been an essential part of our historic faiths, but today Judaism and Christianity look upon that task as an inescapable imperative. The issues at stake mean literally life or death—a world of organized peace or a shambles of chaos and devastation.

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"... If we are really honest with ourselves, we cannot escape the conclusion that since V-J Day our economic withdrawal, our naked materialism as exemplified by our attitude toward the feeding of starving peoples, our political vacillations and, above all, our moral negativism, have done more to keep the world in turmoil than Russia's actions." MRS. VERA MICHELES DEAN

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The dictum, "judge not lest ye be judged," is more profound than most men and nations realize. One aspect of this truth is the ability to read ourselves into the national situation of an ally, who becomes suspicious of rival blocs and threatening maneuvers, of our blithe unconcern for crucial decisions and our crass insensitivity to others' needs. A job in religious education must be done at this point.

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"It seems to me that there are three basic problems involved in our relations with the Soviet Union. The first arises from the fact that every great war upsets the balance of power; a new balance must be established and stabilized to maintain peace among the victors. The second arises from the fact that the Russians, having suffered severely in the war, are acutely conscious of their security needs; some peaceful means for meeting them must be found. The third arises from the fact that we are the possessors of the most frightful weapon yet discovered by man; we should be uneasy if it were in the U.S.S.R.'s exclusive possession." I. F. STONE

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Observers of World War II estimate that between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 Russians, of whom half were soldiers and half civilians, died on the eastern battlefields, and others place the number of deaths at anywhere from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000. These figures help to explain Russia's frantic quest for security.

On the Political Front

Tension Among the Big Three

During recent weeks the entire world watched with bated breath the deterioration of relations among Russia, Britain, and America. The reported maneuvers of Russian troops in Iran, the oft-told tales of Russian activities in Manchuria, and the denials by Russia of the expansionist activities were pale preliminaries to the furor aroused in Fulton, Missouri by Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill speaking as a "private visitor" urged a fraternal association between the British Empire and the United States to stem "the expansive and proselytizing tendencies" of the Soviet Union. Both Mr. Bevin and Mr. Atlee pointed out that the erstwhile prime minister spoke only for himself. And a week later, Secretary of State Byrnes disclaimed "security in an alliance" and said, "we propose to stand with the United Nations." As the Security Council of the United Nations met in New York City on March 25th, announcement was made by the Russians that their troops would be moved out of Iran within the next six weeks, and the Chinese reported the planned exodus by the Soviet of Russian troops from Manchuria.

The Food Crisis

Drastic warnings of severe shortages throughout the world were issued at UNRRA meetings in Atlantic City and by the Allied Control Council in Europe. Famine was predicted. Competent observers in Europe have reported that "by dint of superhuman efforts on the part of both civilian and military agencies the tide of disease and hunger have been halted." Capable planning and distribution were the major cause for this improvement in a terrible situation. But the boon of a mild winter was also an aid. Warnings were given however of the grave danger of disease, malnutrition, and starvation throughout the world, especially on the European continent where hundreds of thousands may soon die of illness or starvation. *Note "Food for Freedom" in "Zero Hour for Action" on page seven.*

Former Mayor of New York, Fiorella La Guardia has been appointed to succeed Herbert Lehman, who due to ill health has retired from the position as Director General of UNRRA. Former President Herbert Hoover, asked by President Truman to serve as "Honorary Chairman" of the "Famine Emergency Committee," has been travelling in Europe with his aides to survey the needs abroad.

British Loan

Hearings on the $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain are still being held and from all accounts it will be nip and tuck as to whether the Senate will approve the loan. Only 21 Senators out of the 42, who are willing to express themselves at this time, say they are inclined to support the credit. Much depends on the remaining Senators who apparently have not yet made up their minds.

Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce, came out flatly for the loan and expressed his opinion that "if this loan is not granted, depression is inevitable." William Green, President of the A.F.L., asked prompt and favorable action on the British agreement; and Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O., stated that the proposed credit would make American jobs and promote peace and democracy.

The fight is not yet won. From information recently received we gather that the mail of many Senators is running heavily against the loan. *We urge that those of our constituents who have not yet communicated with their Senators do so without delay.*

The World Bank and Fund

"The World Bank and Fund" is the new name given to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. At its meetings in Savannah, Georgia, during March, the structure was perfected and the Boards of Governors of both institutions were chosen. Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury and the U. S. Governor of the World Bank and Fund, was elected chairman of both Boards. Great Britain, China, France, and India received vice-chairmanships as the other members of the "Big Five" (the countries which have the largest subscriptions to the Bank and the largest quotas in the Fund). Russia, which would normally be a member of such a designated "Big Five," has not yet joined, and offers no other explanation of her failure to ratify than the fact that she requires more time to study the documents. Her reluctance may be due to the uncertain fate of a large American loan to Russia or to her objections to the provisions of the Bretton Woods charter requiring member nations to disclose their gold reserves and gold production, as well as their exports and imports of gold, data kept secret by the Russians for many years. The executive directors of both institutions will hold their first meeting on May 1st in Washington, the permanent site of these two institutions.

Trusteeship

To many it was a disappointment that the Trusteeship Council was not set up at the General Assembly in London and that not even a temporary trusteeship commission was organized. Trusteeship agreements will probably be negotiated informally through channels of diplomacy rather than meetings specifically convened toward that end. The British Foreign Secretary has declared that all the mandates held by Great Britain would be placed under international trusteeship except Transjordan which is slated for independence and Palestine which awaits recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry.

World Alliance News Letter

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The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace, and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished. The World Alliance News Letter *is published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance. The* News Letter *is sent to all members of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Individual membership $1.00 a year. Quantity rates for churches and schools.*

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ZERO HOUR FOR ACTION

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

1. Send telegrams to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, supporting firm government action.
2. Wire President Truman of the need for rationing.
3. Write to Price Stabilizer Chester Bowles, upholding his contention that price control must continue and a rise in prices prevented so that farmers will not hold on to their wheat but will release it for sale.
4. Entertain an invisible guest at your table by visualizing a starving person seated before his empty place in a war-ravaged land across the seas. Reduce your family's consumption of food, so that supplies may be sent abroad.
5. Churches in rural communities have a special role to play in facing farmers with their responsibilities.
6. At your community gatherings, show the film *Food—Secret of the Peace,* reviewed on page eight.

World Food Recommendations

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, retiring Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in his report to the important UNRRA conference at Atlantic City, New Jersey, said that rationing "not only is required but will be supported and appreciated by consumers" when they understand its purposes are to feed the starving abroad and insure equitable distribution at home: "I feel compelled publicly to declare that neither I nor my associates in UNRRA have much confidence that we can depend on voluntary measures alone to move to the hunger zones in time the supplies of grain which are known to be physically available. The proposed voluntary measures will undoubtedly do some good, but are in no way sufficient to save the situation. Far more drastic measures are necessary."

Mr. Lehman listed the following world food recommendations in addition to rationing:

1. All-out production, including plantings in liberated countries through UNRRA seeds and machinery.
2. Intensification of food conservation measures to the extent that "garbage pails should be eliminated as competitor of hungry men, women, and children."
3. Planning ahead for the amassing of the 1946 harvests in all countries through improved collection and storage systems.
4. Increasing of extraction rates on grain and pressing into use grain substitutes.
5. Cutting down the grain-reducing livestock population," particularly pigs and poultry.

Mr. Lehman's specific suggestion for quickly creating an effective world food agency was to enlarge the Combined Food Board.

> In my judgment it is imperative that the representation on that board should be widened immediately so as to develop quickly a central body capable of dealing on a truly international basis with this emergency," he said. "Such a central organization could well embrace those nations which at present form the Combined Food Board and I hope most sincerely that the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics could also participate in this work, having regard and recognition to its great importance as a food producing area. UNRRA should most certainly be represented for the period of its existence. It might be desirable to add the Food and Agricultural Organization as well.
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> But I say again that it is imperative that one recognized international board should be established forthwith and that if necessary it should remain in continuous session until finally this threat of starvation has been removed from the world. All its work and deliberations should be open to the public in the true spirit of the United Nations Organization.

Suggested Reading and Films

The United States & Britain by Crane Brinton. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. $2.50.

This is the first of twenty-five volumes in the American Foreign Policy Library to be published by the Harvard University Press. In simple form the author gives a comprehensive picture of the British people, their government and problems. With wisdom and lucidity the book deals with the basic problems in Anglo-American relations, the understanding of which is so necessary in preserving the close war-time cooperation between the United States of America and Britain.

World Trade & World Plenty by Robert Gulick. National Peace Conference, 8 West 40 Street, New York 18, N. Y. 12 cents.

A simple presentation of important facts about American trade with other countries, emphasizing the reason for increasing it. Contains reference to additional resource material for group study and preparation for coming meetings of the International Trade organization.

World Politics Faces Economics by Harold D. Lasswell. McGraw-Hill Book Company. New York.

The relationship of Russia and the United States is the question of all questions. Dr. Lasswell, eminent political scientist, gives in this volume a frank appraisal of the situation. The author confidently predicts "that Russia and America together seem marked by the will of heaven to sway the destinies of all the globe." He develops the idea that the powers lying in between these nations will play a decisive role in maintaining the peace.

Russian-American Relations: Ten Key Questions and Answers. Published by the *Social Action* Magazine, Volume 11, Number 8, October 15, 1945. 15 cents.

In a brochure of 38 pages, the questions and answers concerning Russia and America are of enormous value in clearing the public mind of confusion. Although published six months ago, its pages are remarkably up to date. Recommended for study groups. For copies write the the Council on Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council by Dr. Herman Finer. World Peace Foundation. Boston. 50 cents.

Dr. Finer describes the composition, purpose, and functions of this body and its relationship to other agencies. He believes that the very life of the United Nations' concept is dependent on the effective, continuous development of this vital machinery. A valuable textbook of information.

It's A Secret by Henry Hoke. The Pamphlet Press of Reynal and Hitchcock. New York. $1.00.

Hoke, author of *Black Mail,* tells the story of fascism in America. Here is the whole story of those who yesterday were the fifth column in the U.S.A. and are still boring from within today. Facts and figures, names and places, for those who say "it can't happen here."

This Must Not Happen Again!—The Black Book of Fascist Horror by Clark Kinnaird. Howell Soskin, Inc. $2.00.

Pictures depicting the bestial nature of fascism in all of its cruelty and obscene brutality. A corrective for those who claim atrocity stories are merely "propaganda." Here is the truth of what the fascist plague meant in Mussolini's Italy, Franco's Spain, Hirohito's Japan, and Hitler's conquered Europe.

While You Were Gone. Edited by Jack Goodman. Simon & Schuster. New York. $3.50.

A report on wartime life in the United States by twenty-six authors. A "refresher course" in contemporary history. Best chapters are by Lewis Gannett on books, Bosley Crowther on the movies, Milton Caniff on the comics, Norman Corwin on radio, Charles Bolté on veterans, Jonathan Daniels on F.D.R., and Carey McWilliams on race relations. Has the assets and liabilities of all symposia.

One Destiny—An Epistle to the Christians by Sholem Asch. Translated by Milton Hindus. G. P. Putnam Sons. New York. $1.50.

An eloquent, moving book by a Jew who speaks bluntly to his Christian brethren and lays bare the interdependence of the Judaic and Christian traditions. Provocative discussions about anti-Semitism. An interesting slant on Jewish martyrdom.

Trouble Zone—Brewing Point of World War III by Leon Dennen. Ziff-Davis Publishing Company. New York. $1.50.

After nine months spent in the Balkans and the Middle East, Mr. Dennen points to that area as the focal point of trouble for the next generation. He foresees a vast conflict between England and the Soviet Union as Britain retains its lifeline through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, and as the Soviet Union seeks control from the Adriatic to the Aegean in search of a warm sea outlet. A clear and vivid picture of the spread of Pan-Islamism by Russia and British appeasement of the Arabs at the expense of Palestinian Jewry. A candid but uneven book.

Food—Secret of the Peace. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. A 16 mm. sound film distributed by Brandon Films Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York. Dramatically highlights the most urgent problem facing the United Nations today—the problem of sending food abroad to nations who are facing virtual starvation. Points out America's responsibility in feeding Europe. Explains our need to export and sell abroad in order to have full employment here. A discussion trailer designed to be shown following the film shows a model discussion group emphasizing the main points brought out in the film and contains a message from Sir John Boyd Orr, newly appointed Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Rental: $1.25; Trailer, $1.00.